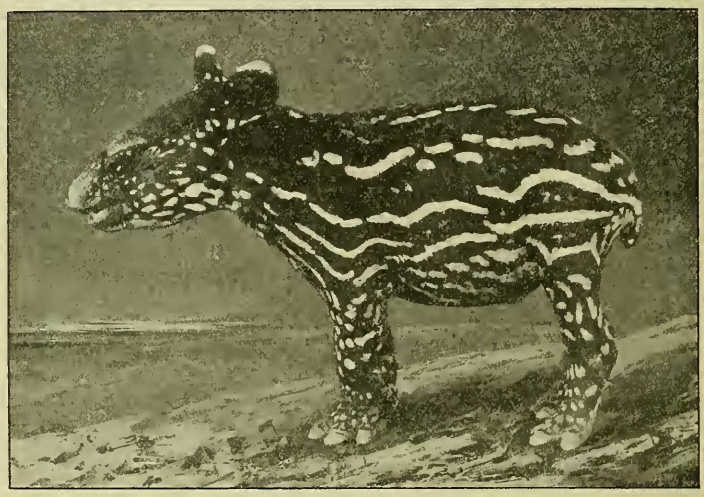
The Secretary exhibited a photograph (text-fig. 167) of a young Malayan Tapir, and remarked that he had been unable to find accurate drawings of the young of this species. The photograph had been given to him by the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.A., Honorary Member of the Society, and had been taken from a living example which had been a pet in his house.

Text-fig. 167.



Young Malayan Tapir, photographed from a living example.

The following papers were read :—

1. Description of a new Species of Toad from Sumatra. By Geoffrey Meade-Waldo, B.A.*

(Plate XLI.)

Bufo valhallæ, sp. n.

Head once and a third to once and a half as broad as long; snout as long as diameter of the orbit, short and blunt. Nostrils nearer the eyes than the tip of the snout; the eyes equidistant between snout and the angles of the jaws; interorbital space flat, its width about equal to that of the upper eyelid, and slightly greater than that between the nostrils.

* Communicated by E. G. B. Meade-Waldo, F.Z.S.

1.

2.

J.Green del.et Chromo lith

BUFO VALHALLÆ, Sp. nov.

1. Upper surface of head. 2. Underside of foot.

Tympanum two-thirds to three-fourths diameter of the eye, very distinct: cleft of the mouth extending back to the posterior border of the eye.

Fingers short, blunt; 3rd longest, and the 1st rather longer than 2nd and 4th, which are about equal in length; subarticular tubercles single; two moderate carpal tubercles, the inner quite twice as large as the outer, both elliptical in shape.

Hind limb moderately elongate, tibia as long as femur; a conspicuous gland on each calf; the tarso-metatarsal articulation reaches the eye. Toes moderately long, about one-half webbed; subarticular tubercles small and single; two small metatarsal tubercles, the inner more prominent than the outer. No tarsal fold.

Upper surface covered with anastomosing wrinkles, and with pores, very conspicuous and different in size. A large prominent elliptical or oval parotoid gland behind the eye on each side, the length of this gland contained once and a half in the length of the head. The lower surface granular, granules of uniform size and evenly distributed.

Olive-brown above, with a few slight traces of darker markings, in one specimen a distinct black line along the inner margin of the parotoid glands. Iris bright yellow, towards the corners thickly vermiculated with black.

Length 82 mm. from snout to vent.

Two females from Pulo Weh Island, off N. Sumatra.

I propose that the name *Bufo valhallæ* be given to the species, as I was travelling on Lord Crawford's yacht 'Valhalla' when the specimens were obtained.

There seem to be several species very nearly allied to this toad. I have compared the living examples with specimens of *Bufo olivaceus* Blanford, *Bufo stomaticus* Lütken, and *Bufo andersonii* Blgr., in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), with the kind help of Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.

The extreme prominence of the parotoid glands seems to be the most marked characteristic, and in this it differs considerably from *B. olivaceus*, in which these glands are depressed. Another difference between these two species is to be found in the skin of the upper surface; in *Bufo olivaceus* it is nearly smooth, in *B. valhallæ*, on the contrary, it is wrinkle-covered and of a porous consistency.

B. stomaticus closely resembles it, but may be distinguished from it by the toes being three-fourths webbed, whereas *B. valhallæ* has them only one-half webbed. The parotoid glands in *B. stomaticus* are only nearly as long as their distance from the end of the snout.

B. andersonii can be distinguished by the presence of a tarsal fold.

No specimen of *Bufo sumatranus* Peters, was available for comparison, but in that species the tympanum is only one-fourth the width of the eye, and it is also the possessor of a tarsal fold.

Another characteristic of *B. valhallæ* is the presence of a considerable glandular swelling on the calf of the hind limb: in none of the above-mentioned species does this occur; it is, however, conspicuous in the British species *B. calamita*.

B. valhallæ is capable of jumping along at a good pace, and is very active in catching any insect, however fast; I have frequently seen them jump quite 6 inches from the ground to catch a moth running up the side of their cage.

2. On Mammals from Inkerman, North Queensland, presented to the National Museum by Sir William Ingram, Bt., and the Hon. John Forrest. By Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S., F.Z.S., and Guy Dollman, B.A.

[Received August 7, 1908.]

(Plate XLII.)

After he had made the interesting collection of mammals from Alexandria, Northern Territory, of which an account was given two years ago*, Mr. W. Stalker was sent by the same generous donors to Inkerman, their station on the Burdekin River, near Townsville, in the southern part of North Queensland, and he has there formed the very fine collection of which we now give a list.

This region was hitherto almost entirely unrepresented in the National Collection, such of the few Queensland specimens as we possessed being either from the far north, on the Cape York peninsula, or from near Brisbane; and the present collection therefore, including as it does admirable series of all the local mammals, is of exceeding value to the Museum, while its general scientific interest also proves to be very great.

A study of the collection shows clearly that this part of Queensland belongs to the northern fauna, the species being all either those of North Australia, or nearly related to them, while such southern forms as are represented are generally subspecifically separable from their allies of New South Wales and South Queensland. The new Wallaby (*Macropus ualabatus ingrami*) and the Water Rat (*Hydromys chrysogaster regince*) may be quoted as instances of such subspecific differences; while the presence of *Isoodon torosus* instead of *obesulus*, of *Dasyurus hallucatus*, *Macropus agilis* and many others, are evidence of the essentially northern relations of the Townsville region.

Altogether this is one of the most important Australian collections that the Museum has ever received, and we are therefore very deeply indebted to Sir William Ingram and the Hon. John Forrest, the donors of this most valuable addition to our National Collections.

* P. Z. S. 1906, p. 536.